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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

1939.



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NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

 FOR THE YEAR 1939.

To the Members of the North Riding of Yorkshire County Council.

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The publication of the Annual Report on the public health services of the County Council for the year 1939 is later than usual, as the vital statistics issued by the Registrar General, on which the report is based, were only received at the beginning of this month. For reasons of economy the report is considerably curtailed and is, in fact, of an interim character, only the main changes and developments from the previous year being recorded. The year under review was one of considerable anxiety and the resources of the public health department were severely strained by additional duties and responsibilities, especially in connection with the Government's Evacuation Scheme and with developments in the casualty services of Air Raid Precautions. Despite these factors, the normal work of the health services in the Riding was maintained at a satisfactory standard and even certain extensions and improvements were effected in accordance with the progressive policy of the various committees.

(i) Vital Statistics.

These statistics, which are included in the tables at the end of the report, indicate that the general standard of health throughout the Riding was satisfactory during the year and that, in several respects, improvements were recorded.

(ii) Infectious Diseases.

No serious outbreak of infection occurred during the year, and this factor is highly satisfactory when it is remembered that a large number of children were received in the Riding from four evacuating authorities.

(iii) Maternity and Child Welfare.

There were four new infant welfare centres established during 1939 making 46 in all in the Riding, and the total numbers of attendances of both children under one year and children 1-5 years were substantially increased.

In regard to midwifery, the Public Health Committee's scheme under the Midwives Act, 1936, continued to operate successfully and the number of cases included in this scheme during 1939 reached the high level of approximately 90% of the domiciliary births notified in the area administered by the County Council. Having regard to the complexity of the problem of providing a domiciliary midwifery service in such a varied and widespread district as the Riding, the results of the working of the scheme may be con-

sidered as most satisfactory. A large measure of its success was due to the close co-operation between the Public Health department, the County Nursing Association and the other organisations concerned in the maternity services. During the year arrangements were made between the County Nursing Association and the Public Health Committee whereby the services of the County Council's Supervisor of Midwives and the Assistant County Nursing Superintendent were shared between the two bodies.

The demand on maternity hospital accommodation showed an increase during the year, and the establishment of an emergency maternity home at Northallerton, primarily for evacuated expectant mothers, assisted in providing accommodation for certain cases requiring institutional care.

(iv) Tuberculosis.

The statistics in regard to this disease were very satisfactory and showed an improvement on the previous year ; in particular, the numbers of new cases notified, both of pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease, were the lowest yet recorded. This is an interesting fact, as ascertainment of cases has been improved and better facilities for diagnosis are available, especially through the increased use of X-rays in diagnosis. The well known association of this disease with poverty, malnutrition and wartime conditions suggests the need for the tightening of control rather than any relaxation of effort in anti-tuberculosis measures.

(v) Blind Persons.

The Blind Persons Act of 1938 operated for its first full year during 1939 and the Public Health Committee made many new arrangements for promoting the welfare of blind persons resident in the Riding. The number of blind persons on the register increased from 694 in 1938 to 757 in 1939, and grants were made to 389 unemployable blind persons during the year.

(vi) Supervision of Milk Supplies.

Reference was made in the previous report to the altered arrangements for the supervision of milk supplies consequent on the commencement of the Agriculture Act, 1937. During 1939, the work under this section showed a substantial increase, and there are now 6,614 registered herds in the Riding from which milk or butter is sold.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries issued 377 new attested licences, while the total numbers of " tuberculin tested " herds and " accredited " herds supervised by the Public Health Committee under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, at the end of 1939 were 143 and 183 respectively. All these figures show a marked increase from the previous year.

(vii) Public Assistance.

The progress of the Public Assistance Committee's scheme for the provision of better accommodation for the chronic sick was interrupted by the advent of war. Nevertheless, the institutions administered by this Committee played a prominent part in providing accommodation under the Ministry of Health's regional hospital scheme. In doing so, however, considerable pressure was placed on the accommodation remaining for public assistance cases, and this accommodation was used to its full capacity. Both Guisborough and Northallerton institutions, two of those included in the Ministry's scheme, were reorganised as hospitals for the purpose of admitting

air raid casualties, unaccompanied evacuated school children and military personnel. Fortunately, no air raid casualties were admitted before the end of the year, but both hospitals undertook useful work in regard to the other categories of cases. The extension of the accommodation at Northallerton was in progress towards the end of the year, with the ultimate aim of providing for 600 beds. The establishment of these two hospitals at Guisborough and Northallerton, involving as it did an entire alteration of their normal peacetime function, meant a complete reorganisation of their administration, staffing and equipment.

In regard to the other institutions in the Riding, the Public Assistance Committee continued their policy of improving the arrangements for accommodation and for staffing.

(viii) Mental Deficiency.

The Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective continued their improvements at the new colony at Easingwold where there is now excellent accommodation for 270 defectives. This accommodation has permitted a concentration there of almost all the defectives who were hitherto boarded-out at various institutions throughout the country.

(ix) Air Raid Precautions.

As might be expected, one of the principal preoccupations of the Public Health Department during the year was the administration and operation of the casualty services in connection with air raid precautions. A full note on the organisation of these services was included in last year's report and although the basis of the scheme for these services remains the same, many improvements and extensions were undertaken during the year under review. These improvements and extensions have, in the main, followed the lines of the various memoranda and circulars issued by the Government departments concerned. Consideration of the scheme was commenced as far back as the early months of 1938 in the closest co-operation with medical officers of health of district councils who have met at regular intervals to consider its main problems, and any new extensions or developments. In addition to these meetings for discussion, memoranda of instructions in regard to the services were issued at frequent intervals to the district medical officers of health. In connection with the work of air raid precautions, I should like to pay a tribute to the district medical officers of health for their enthusiasm and wholehearted support in the organisation and administration of these services, which now seem to have become an integral part of the work of a public health department; in particular, I should like especially to thank the part-time medical officers of health who have so willingly accepted the additional burden of A.R.P. work and its responsibility, even at the sacrifice of their private work.

(x) Government Evacuation Scheme.

The greater portion of the Riding, being a receiving area under the Government Evacuation Scheme, was scheduled to receive in the county districts affected a large number of evacuees from four different evacuating areas. These evacuees comprised five priority classes viz., school children, children under five years of age, expectant mothers, blind persons and cripples. A considerable volume of preliminary organisation was involved

in making provision for the reception of these persons. In regard to school children, reference has already been made in the report of the School Medical Officer for 1939 to the Education Committee.

Arrangements for the other classes, which were mainly the concern of the Public Health Committee, also placed heavy and additional responsibilities on the work of the Public Health Department as they involved the establishment and administration or supervision of new maternity homes, accommodation for crippled persons and blind persons and the preparation of a regional scheme for emergency isolation hospital accommodation in collaboration with county districts. While the Government Evacuation Scheme was a modified success in regard to school children, in so far as expectant mothers and children under five years of age were concerned it cannot be described otherwise than as a failure. The psychological effect of such a disturbance in family life as was involved in evacuation had been underestimated, and the very early return home of expectant mothers and mothers with children under five years of age was a measure of its importance, which was fully appreciated in a subsequent evacuation scheme. With regard to evacuation as a whole, there was much criticism in the early days of the condition of evacuees received in the Riding and much of it was justified, but such criticism appears to have been universal in receiving areas throughout the country. It has been said, insofar as school children were concerned, that the lack of supervision during the school holidays was the primary cause of the poor condition of some of the evacuees. This explanation, however, cannot be applied to all the priority classes. A more important factor would appear to be that evacuation, being governed by density of population, affected persons from the poorer and more densely populated districts of the evacuating towns. In these districts of the large towns, environmental conditions militate against a high standard of personal hygiene; and the evacuation scheme, if its intended benefits were limited, focussed attention on a problem inherent in the slum districts of all large towns.

No praise is too high for the district councils in the Riding which, as billeting authorities, were confronted with a new and exceedingly difficult problem, and for the commendable manner in which these authorities tackled the many complicated problems involved. It is, however, to the billeting householders who received evacuees that the main thanks are due for their sympathetic consideration and interest taken in the evacuees whom they received into their homes.

(xi) Venereal Diseases.

No major alteration was made in this scheme during the year. Experience during the last war showed that there was an increase in the incidence of venereal diseases as a result of war-time conditions. Towards the end of 1939, a special enquiry was made to ascertain if any such increase had become apparent since the beginning of the present war, but enquiries made at clinics, from general practitioners and from the army authorities showed no such increase, at least at that time.

(xii) Rural Housing.

During the year applications for grants in respect of 58 cottages were approved by the Committee, bringing the total number of grants at 31st

December, 1939, up to 436 after taking into account the number of applications which were withdrawn. The outbreak of war has reduced the number of applications, and, moreover, instructions have been given by the Minister of Health that applications must now be submitted by the Council to him and that he will only approve them in exceptional circumstances, such as accommodation being urgently required for workers engaged in essential agricultural work.

(xiii) Conclusion.

As this report is of an interim character, only the main changes and developments in the work of the Public Health department have been mentioned. Minor developments have also taken place but those recorded above will serve to indicate that the progressive policies of the various Committees associated with the health services have been continued even under the difficult conditions associated with this fateful year. The continuation of a progressive policy in public health, if such a course remains possible, becomes more and more necessary under war-time conditions if such ill-effects on the public health of the country as were experienced after the last war are to be avoided. The maintenance of a satisfactory standard of national health depends on the individual and it is more than ever important in these difficult days of air raid warnings, black-out, food rationing, etc., that the individual is properly educated in the cardinal principles of healthy living. Adequate sleep, more especially for children, suitable recreational facilities and a fuller appreciation of essential foods and their proper cooking are a few of the subjects which require the closest consideration.

In this concluding note, I should like to express my gratitude to the chairman and members of the several committees of the County Council associated with the health services, for the progressive outlook shown by them on the numerous problems which they have been asked to discuss and decide upon during the year ; to the members of the staff of the public health department, professional and clerical, for their loyal assistance and for the enthusiastic manner in which they have accepted the additional work which has been thrown on each section of the department ; and to my colleagues in the several other departments of county administration for their helpful co-operation on all occasions.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. DAVIDSON,

County Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1940.

TABLE 1.

Number of Births in each District during 1939.

DISTRICT.	Estimated population for birth-rate, 1939.	Total Live Births.	Illegiti- mate Live Births.	Birth- rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	Excess of Births over Deaths. (Natural increase)	Natural Increase per 1,000 popu- lation.
A.—URBAN.						
1. Eston	30,970	621	25	20.0	258	8.3
2. Guisborough	8,067	125	8	15.5	13	1.6
3. Loftus	7,455	131	2	17.6	43	5.8
4. Malton	4,039	46	2	11.4	-5	..
5. Northallerton	4,893	79	5	16.1	18	3.7
6. Pickering	3,856	43	..	11.1	-15	..
7. Redcar	23,840	378	19	15.8	90	3.8
8. Richmond	5,534	106	6	19.1	38	6.9
9. Saltburn and Marske	6,675	102	7	15.3	-5	..
10. Scalby	4,901	74	1	15.1	11	2.2
11. Scarborough	40,540	522	38	12.9	-104	..
12. Skelton and Brotton ..	12,820	235	7	18.3	63	4.9
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	21,950	451	25	20.5	192	8.7
14. Whitby	11,560	170	6	14.7	34	2.9
Total Urban	187,100	3,083	151	16.5	631	3.4
B.—RURAL.						
1. Aysgarth	3,713	42	2	11.3	-28	..
2. Bedale	6,475	110	10	17.0	24	3.7
3. Croft	2,071	32	3	15.4	8	3.9
4. Easingwold	10,570	133	6	12.6	-13	..
5. Flaxton	15,620	311	6	19.9	160	10.2
6. Helmsley	5,119	70	2	13.7	7	1.4
7. Kirbymoorside	4,837	70	3	14.5	7	1.4
8. Leyburn	6,738	99	4	14.7	7	1.0
9. Malton	5,518	58	6	10.5	-10	..
10. Masham	1,853	25	6	13.5	-4	..
11. Northallerton	7,528	108	3	14.3	27	3.6
12. Pickering	5,299	67	6	12.6	-23	..
13. Reeth	2,153	23	..	10.7	-11	..
14. Richmond	19,010	365	14	19.2	248	13.0
15. Scarborough	6,853	84	3	12.3	-7	..
16. Startforth	4,035	67	4	16.6	4	1.0
17. Stokesley	15,760	274	12	17.4	58	3.7
18. Thirsk	12,000	169	10	14.1	15	1.2
19. Wath	2,818	41	2	14.5	15	5.3
20. Whitby	11,530	149	4	12.9	-11	..
Total Rural	149,500	2,297	106	15.4	473	3.2
Administrative County	336,600	5,380	257	16.0	1,104	3.3

TABLE 2.

Number of Deaths in each District during 1939.

DISTRICT.	Estimated population for death-rate, 1939.	Total deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total infantile mortality per 1,000 live births.	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year.	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.
A.—URBAN.							
1. Eston	30,720	363	11.8	36	58.0	..	..
2. Guisborough ..	8,025	112	14.0	4	31.5	..	..
3. Loftus	7,447	88	11.8	7	53.4	..	..
4. Malton	4,119	51	12.4	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton ..	5,066	61	12.0	8	94.1	..	..
6. Pickering	3,944	58	14.7	2	45.4	..	..
7. Redcar	23,940	288	12.0	22	57.7	2	105.3
8. Richmond	5,636	68	12.1	5	46.7	..	..
9. Saltburn and Marske	6,808	107	15.7	6	58.8	..	..
10. Scalby	5,075	63	12.4	1	13.5	..	..
11. Scarborough ..	41,660	626	15.0	25	46.6	1	26.3
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	12,830	172	13.4	17	71.7	..	..
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	21,730	259	11.9	34	75.2	2	80.0
14. Whitby	11,800	136	11.5	4	23.4	..	..
Total Urban ..	188,800	2,452	13.0	171	54.9	5	33.1
B.—RURAL.							
1. Aysgarth	3,876	70	18.1	7	166.7	1	500.0
2. Bedale	6,749	86	12.7	5	45.0	1	100.0
3. Croft	2,140	24	11.2	1	31.2	1	333.3
4. Easingwold	10,730	146	13.6	5	37.6	..	..
5. Flaxton	16,310	151	9.3	10	32.0	..	..
6. Helmsley	5,238	63	12.0	5	71.4	..	..
7. Kirbymoorside ..	4,907	63	12.8	8	111.1	1	333.3
8. Leyburn	6,808	92	13.5	5	50.0	..	..
9. Malton	5,632	68	12.1	3	51.7	1	166.7
10. Masham	1,937	29	15.0	2	80.0	2	333.3
11. Northallerton ..	7,818	81	10.4	3	26.8	..	..
12. Pickering	5,385	90	16.7	1	14.7	..	..
13. Reeth	2,239	34	15.2	3	130.4	..	..
14. Richmond	17,680	117	6.6	18	49.3	1	71.4
15. Scarborough ..	7,155	91	12.7	2	23.8	..	..
16. Startforth	4,192	63	15.0	4	59.7	2	500.0
17. Stokesley	16,200	216	13.3	17	61.4	2	166.7
18. Thirsk	12,330	154	12.5	4	23.5	..	..
19. Wath	2,664	26	9.8	2	48.8	..	..
20. Whitby	11,710	160	13.7	8	53.3	..	..
Total Rural ..	151,700	1,824	12.0	113	48.9	12	113.2
Administrative County ..	340,500	4,276	12.6	284	52.3	17	66.1

TABLE 3.

Notifications of Infectious Disease in 1939, as given in the weekly returns rendered by Medical Officers of Health.

DISTRICT.		Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Cholera.	Plague.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Trench Fever.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Malaria (at home).	Malaria (abroad).	Chickenpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Anthrax.	Puerperal Pyrexia
A.—URBAN.																										
1. Eston	58	43	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	3	3	..	5
2. Guisborough	5	4	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	33	..	..
3. Loftus	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
4. Malton	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton	9	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Pickering	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2
7. Redcar	30	30	1	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
8. Richmond	15	..	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	1	..	..	1
9. Saltburn and Marske	8	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. Scalby	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Scarborough	114	99	6	29	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	14	..	10
12. Skelton & Brotton	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	27	10	..	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
14. Whitby	81	8	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Urban		..	376	209	11	173	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	78	..	..	5	9	57	..	28
1938		..	656	194	2	195	..	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	85	..	..	8	..	8	..	30
B.—RURAL.																										
1. Aysgarth	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bedale	11	2	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
3. Croft	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold	43	24	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
5. Flaxton	60	14	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	6	..	..	..	..	17	..	2
6. Helmsley	31	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	1	..	1	..
7. Kirbymoorside	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Leyburn	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Malton	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Masham	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton	24	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pickering	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	24	4	..	1	..
13. Reeth	2	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond	39	8	..	29	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	51	2	3	..	2	..
15. Scarborough	10	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16. Startforth	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
17. Stokesley	9	8	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	11	..	..	..
18. Thirsk	17	26	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
19. Wath	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	7	..	1	..
20. Whitby	34	9	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Total Rural		..	384	123	7	119	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	38	..	1	152	71	45	..	17
1938		..	436	115	4	126	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	7	42	..	4	95	94	43	..	14
Administrative County		..	760	332	18	292	..	..	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	20	116	..	1	157	80	102	..	45
1938		..	1092	309	6	321	..	..	6	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	21	20	127	..	4	103	94	51	..	44

TABLE 4.

Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases in each District during 1939.

DISTRICT.	Scarlet Fever.		Diph- theria.		Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fever.		Small- pox.		Measles.		Whooping cough.		Diarrhoea under 2 years.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
A.—URBAN.														
1. Eston .. ..	..	..	2	·06	..	..	..	..	11	·36	2	·06	4	6·44
2. Guisborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·37	1	·12	..	..
3. Loftus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Malton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·20	1	11·76
6. Pickering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar .. ..	..	..	2	·08	..	..	..	..	1	·04	1	·04	..	..
8. Richmond .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Saltburn and Marske .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Scalby .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Scarborough	1	·02	1	·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3·73
12. Skelton & Brotton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·08	1	·08	2	8·44
13. Thornaby-on-Tees .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·09	1	·05	4	8·85
14. Whitby .. ..	..	..	2	·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5·85
Total Urban	1	·01	7	·04	..	..	..	..	18	·09	7	·04	14	4·49
B.—RURAL.														
1. Aysgarth .. ..	..	..	1	·26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23·81
2. Bedale .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Croft .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold .. ..	..	..	1	·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Flaxton	1	·06	..	..	1	·06	..	..	..	..	2	·12	2	6·41
6. Helmsley .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kirbymoorside .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Leyburn .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Malton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Masham .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton	1	·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pickering .. ..	..	..	1	·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Reeth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Scarborough	1	·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Startforth	1	·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Stokesley .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3·61
18. Thirsk .. ..	..	..	1	·08	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·08	..	..
19. Wath .. ..	..	..	1	·37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Whitby .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Rural	4	·03	5	·03	1	·01	..	..	..	..	3	·02	4	1·73
Administrative County	5	·01	12	·03	1	·003	..	..	18	·05	10	·03	18	3·32

TABLE 5.
Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases in each District during 1939.

DISTRICT.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				Other Tuberculosis.				All Tuberculosis.				Influenza.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases.		Cancer.	
	Primary Notifications.	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Primary Notifications.	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Primary Notifications.	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN.																				
1. Eston	17	18	94.4	.58	11	4	275.0	.13	28	22	127.3	.72	3	.10	24	.78	15	.49	36	1.17
2. Guisborough	9	5	180.0	.62	4	1	400.0	.12	13	6	216.7	.75	2	.25	3	.37	4	.50	8	1.00
3. Loftus	1	3	33.3	.40	3	1	300.0	.13	4	4	100.0	.54	..	..	3	.40	9	1.21	13	1.74
4. Malton	..	1	..	.24	..	1	..	.24	..	2	..	.48	..	..	2	.48	1	.24	11	2.67
5. Northallerton	..	1	..	.20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.20	..	..	2	.39	1	.20	8	1.58
6. Pickering	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	.42	..	..	2	.51	2	.51	6	1.52
7. Redcar	18	5	360.0	.21	3	5	60.0	.21	21	10	210.0	.18	5	.21	7	.29	17	.71	44	1.84
8. Richmond	1	1	100.0	.18	1	..	..	..	2	1	200.0	.18	2	.35	4	.71	5	.89	6	1.06
9. Saltburn and Marske	6	6	100.0	.88	2	..	..	..	8	6	133.3	.88	9	1.32	2	.29	3	.44	13	1.91
10. Scalby	..	1	..	.20	..	1	..	.20	..	2	..	.39	..	..	1	.20	1	.20	8	1.58
11. Scarborough	7	12	58.3	.29	4	5	80.0	.12	11	17	64.7	.41	11	.26	20	.48	29	.70	84	2.02
12. Skelton & Brotton	4	3	133.3	.23	3	1	300.0	.08	7	4	175.0	.31	1	.08	5	.39	12	.93	22	1.71
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	22	12	183.3	.55	15	2	750.0	.09	37	14	264.3	.64	1	.05	28	1.29	13	.60	28	1.29
14. Whitby	6	1	600.0	.08	2	1	200.0	.08	8	2	400.0	.17	9	.76	4	.34	4	.34	14	1.19
Total Urban	91	69	131.9	.36	49	22	222.7	.12	140	91	153.8	.48	43	.23	107	.57	116	.61	301	1.59

TABLE 6.

Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases in each District during 1939.

DISTRICT.	Puerperal Sepsis.		Other Puerperal Causes.		Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	
	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
A.—URBAN.						
1. Eston	3	4.83	1	1.61	19	30.60
2. Guisborough	1	7.87	3	23.62
3. Loftus	1	7.63	1	7.63
4. Malton
5. Northallerton	3	35.29
6. Pickering	2	45.45
7. Redcar	1	2.62	9	23.62
8. Richmond	3	28.04
9. Saltburn and Marske	5	49.02
10. Scalby
11. Scarborough	2	3.73	13	24.25
12. Skelton and Brotton	1	4.22	11	46.41
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	15	33.19
14. Whitby	2	11.70
Total Urban ..	3	.96	7	2.25	86	27.61
B.—RURAL.						
1. Aysgarth	4	95.24
2. Bedale	2	18.02
3. Croft	1	31.25
4. Easingwold	3	22.56
5. Flaxton	4	12.82
6. Helmsley	1	14.29	2	28.57
7. Kirbymoorside	1	13.89	1	13.89	6	83.33
8. Leyburn	5	50.00
9. Malton	1	17.24
10. Masham	2	80.00
11. Northallerton	3	26.79
12. Pickering	1	14.71
13. Reeth	1	43.48
14. Richmond	2	5.48	14	38.36
15. Scarborough	1	11.90	..	..	1	11.90
16. Startforth	4	59.70
17. Stokesley	1	3.61	15	54.15
18. Thirsk	4	23.53
19. Wath	1	24.39	1	24.39
20. Whitby	1	6.67	..	..	7	46.67
Total Rural ..	3	1.30	6	2.59	81	35.03
Administrative County ..	6	1.11	13	2.39	167	30.77

TABLE 7.—DEATHS, with their causes, in each District during 1939.

[illegible]

